





# Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

**Change of Time.**—By the advertisement in another column it will be seen that the cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad leave our depot for Chicago at 3:40 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.—reaching Chicago at 11 and 2:05 P. M. Going East, the cars leave at 3:40 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.—reaching Pittsburgh at 6:12 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. By this route passengers can Philadelphia in 264 hours from Fort Wayne.

**Wholesale Stealing of Public Funds in Ohio.**—By a telegraphic notice in another column it will be seen that a heavy defalcation has been discovered in the State Treasurer's Office in Ohio. The amount, according to latest accounts, is not less than \$800,000! This is doing business on a wholesale and truly respectable scale, and must place the bold financiers in quite an elevated position in the eyes of the world.

**Defalcation, \$250,000 is chargeable to Breslin, the former treasurer, who deposited that amount in rotten banks, so that it was lost to the State.** As to the balance, the accounts in the Ohio papers differ, some charge it to Gibson, the present treasurer, while others contend that it was taken by Breslin, and that Gibson, who is his brother-in-law, has attempted to cover it up and screen the delinquent. It is also conjectured that a large portion of the funds has been used for electioneering purposes, and to bolster up fraudulent banks. A thorough examination may perhaps lead to the discovery of what has become of the missing funds, and show which is the guilty party.

**Chicago Correspondence.**—We have received a communication from Chicago, intended, as far as we can judge, to magnify and puff the vast commercial importance of that fast city. A note at the bottom modestly informs us that the writer will furnish us a similar batch every week for 50 cents, and asks if we can get the same amount of work done in any other way for three times that amount? We are not prepared to say that we can; but it is worth that for him to write how much would it be worth for us to print it? Chicago is, we are aware, a very great place, and in the opinion of its citizens is destined to become the centre of the universe; but as yet our readers do not feel any particular interest in its local items, nor do we feel as if it was our duty to aid in disseminating the gas of its citizens as in the habit of indulging in at least not gratuitously. If they find any editors verdant enough to pay them for this privilege, we should be gratified if they would give us their address, that we might satisfy our curiosity by a personal examination.

**At the Chicagoans are anxious to have them—**live brought under the notice of our citizens, we will publish the communications as advertisements, for \$5.00 per column. We could not afford to do it cheaper, nor should we think such of people would object to paying such a trifle. This is our ultimatum. If the terms suit, send along the articles, accompanied by the pay.

**There is something approaching the sublime in the impudence of some people.** We have seen specimens of it before in persons offering to furnish matter for our paper, and have always declined their favors. But this attempt of our Chicago friend to induce us to give him the use of our columns to indulge his favorite propensity to, as he says, rather city, and actually pay him for doing as he pleases the climax. (Chicago may be a very fine place—a perfect paradise to have one and speculate in corner lots; but it is not a location that we much fancy, or that our readers feel the slightest interest in. We must therefore respectfully decline being made a tool of in the manner proposed, or boring our readers with any inflated panegyrics of the present or prospective greatness of that would-be city.

**Murderous Assault.**—An outrageous assault was made in the Mayor's office, on Thursday last, by J. W. Dawson, editor of the Times. The parties, as near as we can gather them, are briefly these: Turner and Dawson had both stock copies of their papers on a board erected in front of the post office for the posting up of bills and notices. Dawson tore down the Jeffersonian and was caught in the act by Turner, who forthwith summoned him before the Mayor to answer the charge. Turner made his complaint, and when Dawson was replying repeatedly interrupted him, and refused to sit down, though ordered to do so by the Mayor and Dawson. While thus engaged, Dawson struck him a tremendous blow with a heavy cane, inflicting a horrible wound on the upper part of the face, breaking the bridge of the nose and the cheek bone, and dislocating or otherwise injuring the jaw. Had the blow struck an inch or two higher, it would doubtless have killed him on the spot. As it is the wound is a most dreadful one, and though Mr. Turner is doing as well as could be expected, he is not considered entirely out of danger. Dawson was immediately arrested and held to bail in \$500 to answer the charge.

**Such ruffianism, committed, too, in a court of justice, is much to be deplored, and is a disgrace to our city; but as the matter will be brought to trial before the proper tribunal, we think it our duty to forbear making any comments on the transaction, or adding to the excitement already existing on the subject.**

**Heathenship in Massachusetts.**—A case of worse than heathen cruelty is thus reported by the Worcester (Mass.) Transcript:—"An old man named Mark was found by the roadside in Palmer, on last Monday week, suffering from the ravages of the small-pox. The burning sun beat on his bloated and swollen features; he was unable to speak, and almost insensible to his hard condition. It was not till he had been taken over the hill, to the hospital, in Mosson, and received the refreshing charities of that institution, that he was sufficiently restored to tell his mournful story. He had lived in Wilbraham, and as soon as the marks of his malignant disease appeared, he had been moved by order of the overseers of the poor, to the limits of Palmer, and left by the roadside to perish. And this happened in Massachusetts, where people weep over the wrongs of 'bleeding Kansas,' and thank God that they are holier and better than other men."

**New Depot.**—Mr. G. W. Elliott has opened a News Depot and Periodical Agency, two or three doors north of the Post Office, where he will furnish all the latest periodicals, papers, &c. at publisher's prices. Such an establishment will be a great convenience, and we trust may meet a liberal patronage.

**The Comet did not kick over the world last Saturday as was predicted; we now breathe freer and deeper, and feel that the danger is past. It is conjectured that we had a narrow escape, and that the comet passed so near that its tail must have brushed over the reservoir which feeds the clouds, making a breach which has caused the almost constant rain which we have experienced for the past week or ten days. We hope it may soon be fixed. A few days clear weather and sunshine would be very acceptable just now, and highly beneficial to the growing crops.**

**Diabolical Villainy.**—On Sunday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the Catholic church in Coldwater, Michigan, was literally blown to atoms by gunpowder placed under it by some unknown "pluggy" or know nothing scoundrel. It is supposed two kegs of powder were used in this diabolical atrocity, as that quantity was stolen from a drug store. No clue has been found to the villains.

**DROWNED.**—On Sunday last two youths—John Rogers, son of Mr. James Rogers, and Francis P. Campbell, son of Mr. J. Campbell—were drowned in the St. Mary's River, above Fairfield's Mill. It is supposed they fell out of a canoe and were swept off by the current, the river being high at the time. The bodies were not recovered until next day. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidentally drowned returned.

**New Hampshire.**—The Legislature has elected Daniel C. Clark, republican, U. S. Senator to succeed the late Hon. Mr. Bell. The vote was—Clark, rep. 190; Wells, dem. 125.

**The Next House of Representatives.** The recent election in Virginia seems to render it almost certain that the Democracy will have a majority in the next House of Representatives over all other parties. Their strength will probably exceed one hundred and twenty members, while one hundred and seven is a majority in a full House. In the last House the Democracy had but seventy-six members. So far as elections have taken place, the result is as follows:

Dem.	Wh. Rep.	Union.	K. N.
Iowa	2	0	0
Ohio	8	13	0
Indiana	6	4	1
Pennsylvania	14	10	1
Missouri	3	1	2
New York	12	21	0
New Jersey	2	11	0
Massachusetts	0	11	0
Florida	1	0	0
Delaware	1	0	0
Virginia	13	0	0
Illinois	5	4	0
Michigan	0	3	0
Wisconsin	0	3	0
California	2	0	0
S. Carolina	6	0	0
Arkansas	2	0	0
Vermont	0	3	0
Maine	0	3	0
Rhode Island	0	2	0
Connecticut	2	2	0
N. Hampshire	0	3	0
Totals	78	91	3

Of the vacancies, two—those in Pennsylvania and Missouri—will certainly be filled by Democrats, as they occur in strong Democratic districts. There is a chance for the one in Indiana. The States yet to elect will stand nearly as follows, according to the best estimate that can now be made of the result:

	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Know-Nothing</i>	
Maryland	3	3	0
Kentucky	6	4	6
Tennessee	6	4	6
Texas	2	0	0
Alabama	7	0	0
Mississippi	5	0	0
Georgia	6	2	2
North Carolina	6	2	2
Louisiana	2	2	2
	—	19	
When the vacancies are filled, the House will assume this complexion :			
Democrats		123	
Black-Republicans		92	
Know-Nothing		12	

**COLUMBUS, June 13.** **Striking from Columbus.**—Heavy Defalcation. W. H. Gibson resigned his office today as Treasurer of State. The Governor has appointed A. P. Stone, of this city to fill the vacancy. A deficit of \$550,000 has been discovered to exist in the Treasury, which Mr. Gibson says occurred when he came into office, and was caused by the defalcation of the former Treasurer, John G. Breslin.

The Governor has appointed William Deming, Jr., of this city, to make, in conjunction with the Auditor, or one of his clerks, a full examination into the condition of the Treasury.

**The July interest, notwithstanding the deficit, will be paid.**

**LOUISVILLE, June 13.** **Election in Kentucky.**—K. N.'s Defeated in Louisville District. The election for Appellate judge for this district was held today. Zach. Wheat (K. N.) majority in Louisville is 648. Fifty-two majority at the Presidential election, twenty-one county, composing the district, was 81. Joshua A. Bullitt (Dem.) is undoubtedly elected. The vote of the city is 3:50. The Democratic gain in the city and Jefferson county is thirteen hundred.

In Glasgow, Wheat's majority is 15—Democratic gain. There was considerable excitement at the election in the first Ward.

**The Know-Nothing of Louisville at tempted the perpetration of their characteristic outrages at the polls of the First Ward on Monday last.** Col. Wm. Preston, Joshua F. Bullitt and several other gentlemen promptly interfered and weapons were drawn on both sides. The Democrats say it was fortunate for the bullies that the disturbance was quelled without the shedding of blood.

**Execution of Ward at Toledo.**—The culprit Ward was hung at precisely 4 minutes before 12 o'clock today. He was led from his cell to the gallows, about 11 o'clock, dressed in his shroud and grave clothes, by Sheriff Spinger, accompanied by his spiritual advisors.

**Arrival of the Vanderbilt.** New York, June 15. The Vanderbilt reached her dock at eleven o'clock this morning, and brings one hundred passengers, including Mr. P. Labagh, bearer of important dispatches from France.

The Europa's arrival reached Liverpool on the 30th ult.

The Grand Duke Constantine visited Queen Victoria on Saturday, and returned to France on Sunday.

The English Persian treaty has been ratified. Thirteen hundred houses have been burnt at Corfu.

Several convents and monasteries had been attacked, with cries of "Down with the Catholics and Priests."

The troops interfered, arrests were made and the convents were generally restored.

The Grand Duke Constantine, upon his visit to the Queen, was saluted by the English ships of war, and also by the United States frigate Susquehanna, lying in the roadstead. The latter left immediately after, and proceeded to Gravesend.

The brevity of the Duke's visit compared with his stay in France, is much commented on by the English journals.

The British troops had evacuated the Persian town of Mahmura, which they captured in March.

That part of the Atlantic telegraph lying at the factory of Messrs. Glass and Co., at Greenwich, had barely escaped conflagration by fire. Some of the sheds of the adjoining buildings, containing the cable, having been burnt down.

Vague rumors were current at Paris, of another attempt on the life of the Emperor, while on his visit to the Military Museum, but the rumors have not been confirmed.

Mr. Stevens, the English Consul at Teleran, arrived at Vienna on the 30th ult., with the ratified Anglo-Persian Treaty, and left for London on the same evening.

Brussels has been the scene of a popular tumult, which is now assumed to be a political demonstration. It took its rise from a warm and exciting debate in the Chamber of Representatives upon charitable institutions. A sentence uttered by one of the members was loudly cheered by the spectators in the gallery, when the President gave orders to the Hussars to clear the galleries. Soon afterwards a number of men, with their hats on their heads, forced their way in, and the chamber was again cleared by the troops and ordered to strengthen the military posts outside. The crowd increased to thousands, and cries of all kinds were heard: shouts of "Vive le Roi!" mingling with "à bas le roi!" down with the priests, down with the Catholics; let us down the President.

The ferment spread to Antwerp and several other Belgian towns. The mobs broke the windows of several of the monasteries and the Jesuit Colleges.

The King was very popular. Numerous arrests had been made. At the latest dates order was restored in most places.

The Monitor announces the dissolution of the legislative body. The new elections are to commence on June 21, and the number of deputies has been fixed at two hundred and sixty-five.

**Three Days Later by the Europa.** HALIFAX, June 16. The steamship Europa, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th inst., three days later than those given by the Vanderbilt under New York, arrived here this morning.

Parliament had again assembled, but nothing of importance had been transacted. Palmerston intimated in the House of Commons his intention to submit a bill abolishing the church rates. Berkley gave notice that he would bring up the question of ballot on the 23d of June.

The London Times says that there is no foundation for the report that the United States frigate Niagara would not assist in laying the submarine telegraph cable; on the contrary, she left the Thames for Portsmouth on Friday, and will be at her station on the 20th inst. The vessel would not assist in recovering the cable. She would then proceed to Borkenhead and commence receiving the cable.

Nine hundred miles of the cable are already completed. The process is going on slowly, owing to the impracticability of getting the wire into the sea.

The Agamemnon would commence receiving the cable on the 10th July. All the cable vessels will rendezvous in Cork Harbor, where the final arrangements would be perfected.

The war steamer Cyclops is now taking soundings for the proposed deep sea route. The cable will be laid in August.

The rumored attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon, at the recent artillery muster, is reiterated with several corroborative incidents. All the English papers mentioning the affair are intercepted at the French post offices.

It was reported that the monthly return of the Bank of France would show an increase in bullion of £1,000,000 sterling.

The recent excitement in Belgium had completely died out. The Grand Duke Constantine had paid a visit to the King at Antwerp.

Further bread riots had occurred at Granada, in Spain. The troops interfered, fired upon the rioters, wounding several, and quiet was restored. The city, nevertheless, was declared to be in a state of siege.

Advices from Madrid say that negotiations relative to the Mexican question have been postponed until the arrival of the Mexican mail, which will be due early in June. It is that mail which will bring the intelligence of chastisement inflicted upon the delinquents, a favorable turn will be given to the question. The correspondent of the London Times says it is feared that the question presents very serious difficulties, and it is not so near settled as supposed.

Advices from Brussels declare that tranquillity has been restored, but that many petitions against church, abuses reach the Government, and strong feelings against the Jesuits are manifested throughout the country.

The Cabinet Council have resolved to withdraw the obnoxious bill on charities.

The British frigate *Satellite* sailed from Calicut for Vancouver's Islands, her commander having been commissioned by the English Government to settle in connection with the United States Commissioner, the Oregon boundary business. Lima was improving rapidly.

The affairs of the South American States were generally tranquil.

The Panama Star expresses strong fears that General Walker, in conformity with the threats made by him after his expulsion, will return with another army of filibusters to the Isthmus, and regrets that General Mora did not bind him and his officers in the terms of capitulation never again to put his foot in Central America.

The news from California is of general importance. The papers give the details of the massacre of Colonel Crabb and party, which seems to have been attended by incidents of unusual cruelty.

Colonel Crabb himself was led out alone and tied, with his arms about his head, to a post and riddled with a hundred bullets. The excitement in California over this massacre, will result in some, and it is feared that some general plan of revenge against the Mexicans will be adopted.

The mines were yielding largely. Business was not much improved, but there was little change in prices.

General Walker in Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus speaks of General Walker, of Nicaragua, who is now in Washington:

He will return to Nicaragua with an adequate force to renew the war, and it is even said that to New York, New Orleans and other cities, his agents are busy in organizing forces for his new expedition. Even Lopez was not abashed by one defeat, and Walker has exhibited extraordinary perseverance in all his filibuster enterprises. He will, no doubt, return to the scene of his defeat with renewed strength, and again attempt to break the door of the United States Government the blame of all his disasters, and embraces, in his complaints, not only the late but the present Administration.

The New York Herald publishes a manifesto from Santa Ana to his partisans in Cuba and Mexico, denouncing Comanor's government, and declaring that Mexico must pass through another bloody revolution before tranquillity can be restored.

The Times' Nicaragua correspondent says that the remnant of Walker's army arrived at San Carlos, sick and destitute. Their passage was paid to the United States by the Costa Ricans.

Nicaragua was tranquil, and would be occupied by the four Central American States, until a government shall be firmly established. The same correspondent states that the reason of the interference in behalf of Walker was a letter in Walker's handwriting being found on a ship, addressed to McDonald, the agent of the Nicaragua steamer, stating that he was reduced to extremity, and begging them for the use of a steamer, or to do something else for his relief. Upon reading this letter Davis determined to act.

**Police Riots at New York.**—Ex-Alderman D. Conover, the Governor's appointee as Street Commissioner, was again objected to-day from the Street Commissioner's room, by Mayor Wood's police, who were detained in a case, a

**Another riot occurred between the two police forces at the Park to-day in consequence of an attempt made by a body of the Metropolitan Police to arrest Mayor Wood and Sheriff Willet, on a warrant granted by Judge Hoffman for an assault upon Mr. Conover, the Metropolitan Police, while ascending the stairs of the City Hall, in a body, were beaten back with clubs by the Mayor's Police.**

Many were badly hurt. Captain Dilks is reported mortally wounded.

The work was filled with an excited crowd. It was reported that the military would be called out.

**Second Dispute.**—Mayor Wood surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and gave bonds in \$5,000.

The Sheriff gave himself up to Conover. Several of the Metropolitan Policemen were beaten so badly that their recovery is doubtful.

**WASHINGTON, June 12.** **From Washington.**—Gen. Walker, Col. Cook and Waters, and Capt. Fayerweather, arrived here at 11 o'clock from the West.

The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana, arrived at New Orleans on the 2nd. The reports of the invasion of Mexico are contradicted.

The Washington States positively denies that any new proposition had been made by England touching Central America, as announced by Lord Clarendon in the British Parliament.

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**Livepool Market.**—Flour dull, and has declined 1/2s. Wheat, rye, and barley, and declined 9d. Corn quiet; prices dull, but unchanged. Bacon dull, and declined 2 1/2s. Lard heavy at 63 1/4. The weather has been favorable for crops.

**Wheat, red, 3s 6d 1/2; white, 9s 6d 1/2. Corn, yellow, 36s, and white 40s.**

**Another Fugitive Slave Case.**—A Beganian, who has, for the last three years, regularly passed through this city on speculating tours west, again made his appearance a few days since, but to our surprise, he appeared in unusual haste. We inquired if he did not intend to stop a few days, as usual. He answered, "Not a day." Said he, "there will be a tremendous crash at the West, and I intend to hurry on as fast as possible." We enquired when he would return, (as he had purchased property in this vicinity). He replied, "As soon as I can sell my lot and acre and land as the West, and with apparent anxiety enquired if we thought prices would give away, before he would get there. We are told that there farmers have recently returned from the West and purchased farms in the adjoining States, and now some of them are selling their lands and now holds them, we advise him to 'stand firm under.'—*Toledo Blade.*

**Past and Present Condition of the Negro.**—The New York Observer, a religious paper, in the course of an able article on "The Past and Present Condition of the Negro," thus shows up "Northern philanthropy."

Before the ancestors of those negroes were torn from their homes in Africa, by the slave traders of New England, and placed under the influence of Christianity at the South, they were among the most degraded and miserable of the human species—slaves of cruel masters, and victims of bloody superstitions, believers in witchcraft, and worshippers of the devil. And now what is the condition of the descendants? Several years ago, there were 300,000 of these wretched members of the Protestant Evangelical churches in the slaveholding States! Nine-tenths of the negroes of the South are still slaves, but in slavery under Christian Masters in America, the same as under heathen tyrants in Africa! Degraded as these slaves may still be, compared with the sons of the American Republic, they are, even with the mass of the laborers in the most enlightened countries in Europe, can 3,000,000 of 1,000,000 negroes, bond or free, be found in any part of the world who can compare for good condition, physical, intellectual, or moral, with the 3,000,000 slaves of the South? Has Christianity, since the advent of our race, been able to do more during the last twenty years, for the redemption of the 800,000 emancipated negroes in the West Indies? British philanthropists themselves being the judges of what it has done during the same period for the elevation of our 3,000,000 American slaves!

**Minnesota Items.**—The Minnesota Republican has appalling accounts of the ravages of grasshoppers in the counties of Wright, Washington and different parts of Hennepin, and is apprehensive that they may prove destructive to vegetation in many parts of the country.

**The Journal des Debats** announces that the ratification of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Persia has arrived at Constantinople, and that the ratification of the North, of Brussels, it contains no reservation.

**A Relic of the Past.**—One hundred years ago, a good-looking William and Anne arrived at the port from Barcelona, yesterday, where her long and successful career brought her into immediate notice. She was built in 1837, and in 1759 carried Wolf to Quebec. She is commanded by Capt. Magill, and looks staunch and strong, as though she could weather many more voyages.—*Savannah Recd., May 27.*

**No Sympathy Anywhere.**—The "Pugliese" do not meet with much sympathy from the press, and the majority of the city, and the public mind has settled down into the conviction that our elections, to be worth anything as a security for our political rights, must be entirely free from the control of political rowdies and bullies.—*Phil. Ledger.*

**Great Haul of Pearls in Oswego.**—Extraordinary Excitement.—We saw to-day, three hundred and twenty-two pearls which were obtained yesterday, by John L. Pool, of this city, in a small boat, south of here, not far from Fitch's Corners. They were obtained by digging about seven hundred muskies. Among the number passed by Mr. Pool we saw a greater portion of large and beautiful ones than we have yet seen; in one particular is to be noted for its size, character and color and brilliancy. A few peddlers from the West, who are here, are offering them for \$500, and we presume, would be very glad to get them at that price. Taking for a standard the price of those obtained in New Jersey, they are worth five times this sum. A. R. Ford, one of the jewellers of this city, will send specimens to New York, and we shall learn their value in a few days.—*Oswego Times of June 11.*

**Speech of Governor Walker, to the Free State Men in Topeka.**

In the Topeka Statesman, (extra), of the 9th inst., we are repeated length the late admirable speech of Governor Walker, of Kansas, to the Free State malcontents congregated at that place. The logic and suggestions of the Governor are admirable, and must meet with the concurrence of every right-thinking man of every party in the territory. The visit of Governor Walker to Topeka was in response to an invitation which he received from the resident inhabitants. After being introduced by Colonel Holiday, and alluding to the past condition of the Territory, Governor Walker reiterated his before strongly expressed opinion that, if the Convention did not submit the Constitution they made to the people, Congress would and should.

The Governor then paid his respects to that miserable hobby of faction, the Topeka Constitution, which it suits the purpose of malcontents to sustain. He said:

"Then, gentlemen, what is the other mode which is presented. You are about to be assembled here at Topeka, next week, and are called the State Legislature, for they tell you that they are now about to convene a Legislature for the State of Kansas. Who elected that Legislature? [A voice: 'The People!'] The people? Why, the whole vote given for your so-called Constitution, as claimed by yourselves, was but one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, whereas there are now registered over ten thousand votes, as residents here on the 15th of March last, exclusive of the thousands omitted by those who have arrived here since that date. The people! Do you mean to tell me that one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one votes constitute the whole number of votes in the Territory of Kansas? [A voice: 'This was a year and a half ago!'] But, should those one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one votes a year and a half ago impose a constitution for all time to come upon the present people of Kansas? [A voice: 'Not against my will!'] Should the constitution imposed by those who were not here, be imposed upon those who are here for all time? [A voice: 'Yes!']

"That, gentlemen, is the great question, so far as they are concerned. But I understand you claim to be a State now, and that your so-called Legislature, chosen by a small, unrepresentative body, next week, to be enforced upon one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one votes, is now imposing this constitution upon the people of Kansas, propose—in absolute defiance of the acts of Congress, and in open rebellion, mark you, gentlemen, not only against the Territorial laws, but against the laws and Government of the United States, to assemble here, and, representing one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one votes, impose this constitution by force upon the people of Kansas, by the enactment of laws."

Another extract from this admirable speech is all that our space will allow.

"A Voice.—How was it when the people of Missouri came here? I have nothing to do with the people of either Missouri or Massachusetts. I am only looking to the future. And I say, if you desire conflict—[No, no!] If you desire to enter into a rebellion, not against the laws of the United States, but against the Government of the United States—[No, no!] If you have to do to set up the State government against the government approved by the President and the acts of Congress by the present enactment of State Laws—[No, no!] If you want a State Governor, without his appointment by the Governor appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress, there cannot be a State government without State Judges, and there cannot be State Judges without their appointment by the President, or by the President of Congress or a State Legislature, without appointing the Territorial Legislature. It means that or it means nothing. Surely this is open rebellion against the Government of the United States, to which you tell me you do not mean to resort."

Now, then, I repeat that I come here for the purpose of restoring and perpetuating peace, but I tell you candidly that my instructions and my oath of office require me to put down the execution of such laws, and, for the good of the people of Kansas, they must and will be put down."

**READ THIS.**—For all Bowel Diseases, Cholera, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation and General Debility, we know of nothing better than Dr. HOTTETTER'S celebrated Sumach Bitters. One wine glass taken three times each day, before meals, will be a sure cure for all the above diseases, will remove all heaviness from the stomach; keep you free from catarrhs, assist digestion, give a good appetite and impart a healthy color to the face. Every family should keep these Bitters on hand during the summer season, as a family medicine. For sale by all principal Druggists and dealers generally.

**Another Remarkable Cure of Scrofula.** SPANZA, Caroline Ke., Va., March, 1854. Meers, Bennett & Beers, Richmond.

Can, then, a young man, Charles Smith, who has performed a remarkable cure in the person of a servant man, afflicted with Scrofula in the worst form. So had he become, that his eyes were entirely closed, and had been so for more than a year! As a last resort, as everything else had failed, it was resolved to try the mixture. We administered it according to directions, and wonderful to say, a perfect cure was effected. I am satisfied that no medicine equals "Carver's Spanish Mixture" as a purifier of the blood. It is creating quite an excitement here, and sells very rapidly. Send no more lot by railroad. R. S. BROADBENT.

**A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.** Whose name of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the Sumach Bitters, and he thought of his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in restoring his wife and child. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely better. He is now willing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this remedy with full and explicit directions, and will be glad to enclose him a shilling—three cents to be returned postage on the receipt, and the remainder to be applied to the nearest advertiser. Address: No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. N. B. Dr. H. J. Bennett & Beers, Richmond, Va. New York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from no place but No. 9 Grand street, Jersey City, New Jersey. 3m50

**MORE CURES.** Respected Friend—I had for several years been afflicted with Dyspepsia, and occasionally General Debility. I accidentally tried the medicine, Hoffman's German Bitters, in the first place upon a singular, and in the second place, upon my own health. The Hoffman's German Bitters had such effect upon my general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had ever used, giving me back my strength to the stomach and system. Last fall I had a very severe spell of the Diphtheria, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. The Bitters again came to my aid, and I applied upon my stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from the great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system. I am now one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others. Very respectfully, Dr. H. J. BROADBENT.

No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. To Dr. G. M. Jackson, 120 Arch St., Phila. 37 See advertisement.

**THE FEVER AND AGUE SEASON** is approaching, and you will do well to have a preventive at hand. Dr. Wright's Tonic Bitters and Laxative is a radical for the system against all Malarious Diseases, and renders safe a residence in Fever and Ague districts, or in localities where the water is impure and unhealthy. It is much used as a preventive of this season. No western traveler should be without it. In quart bottles, Strong, yet pleasant to the taste. Sold by DR. J. W. WINSLOW, Fort Wayne. 37 See large advertisement.















**Change of Time.**—By the advertisement in another column it will be seen that the cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad leave for Chicago at 3 10 P. M. and 5 30 A. M.—reaching Chicago at 11 and 2 03 P. M. Going East, the cars leave at 3 40 P. M. and 5 45 A. M.—reaching Pittsburgh at 12 A. M. and 8 40 P. M. By this route passengers en route Philadelphia in 264 hours from Fort Wayne.

**Tholesale Stealing of Public Funds in Ohio.**—By a telegraphic notice in another column it will be seen that a heavy defalcation has been discovered in the State Treasurer's Office in Ohio. The amount, according to latest accounts, is not less than \$800,000! This is doing business on a wholesale and truly respectable scale, and must place the bold financiers in quite an elevated position in the eyes of the world.

O. the defalcation, \$250,000 is chargeable to Breslin, the former treasurer, who deposited that amount in rotten banks, so that it was lost to the State. As to the balance, the accounts in the Ohio papers differ, some charge it to Gibson, the present treasurer, while others contend that it was taken by Breslin, and that Gibson, who is his brother-in-law, has attempted to cover it up and screen the defalcation. It is also conjectured that a large portion of the funds has been used for electioneering purposes, and to bolster up fraudulent banks. A thorough examination may perhaps lead to the discovery of what has become of the missing funds, and show which is the guilty party.

**Chicago Correspondence.**—We have received a long communication from Chicago, intended to show us as we can judge, to magnify and puff the vast commercial importance of that last city. A note at the bottom modestly informs us that the writer will furnish us a similar battle every week for 50 cents, and asks if we can get the same amount of work done in any other way for three times that amount? We are not prepared to say that we can; but it is worth that for him to write, how much would it be worth for us to put it? Chicago is, we are aware, a very great place, and in the opinion of its citizens is destined to become the centre of the universe; but as yet our readers do not feel any particular interest in its local items, nor do we feel as if it was our duty to aid in disseminating the gas it citizens are in the habit of indulging in, at least not gratuitously. If they find any editors verdant enough to pay them for this privilege, we should be gratified if they would give us their address, that we might satisfy our curiosity by a personal examination.

As the Chicagoans are anxious to have themselves brought under the notice of our citizens, we will publish the communications as advertise ments, for \$5.00 per column. We could not afford to do it cheaper, nor should we think such a people would object to paying such a trifle. This is our ultimatum. If the terms suit, send along the articles, accompanied by the pay.

There is something approaching the sublime in the cool impudence of some people. We have seen specimens of it before in persons offering to furnish matter for our paper, and have always declined their favors. But this attempt of our Chicago friend to induce us to give him the use of our columns to indulge his favorite propensity to do as his city, and actually pay him for so doing, rather caps the climax. Chicago may be a very fine place—a perfect paradise to shavers and speculators in corner lots; but it is not a location that we much fancy, or that our readers feel the slightest interest in. We must therefore resolutely decline being made a tool of in the manner proposed, or boring our readers with any inflated poeagrics of the present or prospective greatness of that wonderful city.

**Murderous Assault.**—An outrageous assault was made in the Mayor's office, on R. D. Turner, editor of the Jeffersonian, on Thursday last, by J. W. Dawson, editor of the Times. The parties are as near as we can gather them, are briefly these: Turner and Dawson had both stuck copies of their papers on a board erected in front of the post office for the posting up of bills and notices. Dawson tore down the Jeffersonian and was caught in the act by Turner, who forthwith summoned him before the Mayor to answer the charge. Turner made his complaint, and when Dawson was replying repeatedly interrupted him, and refused to sit down, though ordered to do so by the Mayor and Dawson. While thus engaged, Dawson struck him a tremendous blow with a heavy cane, inflicting a horrible wound on the upper part of the face, breaking the bridge of the nose and the cheek bone, and dislocating or otherwise injuring the jaw. Had the blow struck an inch or two higher, it would doubtless have killed him on the spot. As it is the wound is a most dreadful one, and though Mr. Turner is doing as well as could be expected, he is not considered entirely out of danger. Dawson was immediately arrested and held to bail in \$300 to answer the charge.

Such ruffianism, committed, too, in a court of justice, is much to be deplored, and is a disgrace to our city; but as the matter will be brought to trial before the proper tribunal, we think it our duty to forbear making any comments on the transaction, or adding to the excitement already existing on the subject.

**Heathenism in Massachusetts.**—A case of worse than heathen cruelty is thus reported by the Worcester (Mass.) Transcript:—"An old man named Mark was found by the roadside in Palmer, on last Monday week, suffering from the ravages of the small-pox. The burning sun beat on his bloated and swollen features; he was unable to speak, and almost insensible to his hard condition. It was not till he had been taken over the hill, to the hospital, in Moonson, and received the refreshing charities of that institution, that he was sufficiently restored to tell his mournful story. He had lived in Wilbraham, and as soon as the marks of his malignant disease appeared, he had been moved by order of the overseers of the poor, to the limits of Palmer, and left by the roadside to perish. And this happened in Massachusetts, where people weep over the wrongs of 'bleeding Kansas,' and thank God that they are holier and better than other men.

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**The Comet did not kick over the wall last Saturday as was predicted; so now breathe freer and deeper, and feel that the danger is past.**

It is conjectured that we had a narrow escape, and that the comet passed so near that its tail must have brushed over the reservoir which feeds the clouds, making a breach which has caused the almost constant rain which we have experienced for the past week or ten days. We hope it may soon be fixed. A few days clear weather and sunshine would be very acceptable just now, and highly beneficial to the growing crops.

**Diabolical Villainy.**—On Sunday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the Catholic church in Coldwater, Michigan, was literally blown to atoms by gun powder placed under it by some unknown 'plungers' or know nothing rounders. It is supposed two kegs of powder were used in this diabolical atrocity, as that quantity was stolen from a drug store. No one has been found to the villains.

**DROWNED.**—On Sunday last two youths—John Rogers, son of Mr James Rogers, and Francis P. Campbell, son of Mr. J. Campbell.—were drowned in the St Mary's River, above Fairfield's Mill. It is supposed they fell out of a canoe and were swept off by the current, the river being high at the time. The bodies were not recovered until next day. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidentally drowned returned.

**New Hampshire.**—The Legislature has elected Daniel C. Clark, republican, U. S. Senator to succeed the late Hon. Mr. Bell. The vote was—Clark, rep. 190; Wells, dem. 125.

**The Next House of Representatives.** The recent election in Virginia seems to render it about certain that the Democracy will have a majority in the next House of Representatives over all other parties. Their strength will probably exceed one hundred and twenty members, while one hundred and seven is a majority in a full House. In the last session the Democrats had but seventy-six members. So far as elections have taken place, the result is as follows:

Dem	Blk Rep	Vacancy	K. N.
Iowa	0	2	0
Ohio	8	13	0
Indiana	6	4	1
Pennsylvania	14	10	1
Missouri	3	1	2
New York	12	21	0
New Jersey	3	2	0
Massachusetts	0	11	0
Florida	1	0	0
Delaware	1	0	0
Virginia	13	0	0
Illinois	5	4	0
Michigan	0	4	0
Wisconsin	0	3	0
California	2	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	0	0
Vermont	0	3	0
Maine	0	9	0
Rhode Island	0	2	0
Connecticut	2	2	0
N. Hampshire	0	3	0
Totals	78	91	3

Of the vacancies, two—those in Pennsylvania and Missouri—will certainly be filled by Democrats, as they occur in strong Democratic districts. There is a chance for the one in Indiana. The States yet to elect will stand nearly as follows, according to the best estimate that can now be made of the result:

Democrat	Know-Nothing
Maryland	3
Kentucky	6
Tennessee	6
Texas	2
Alabama	7
Mississippi	5
Georgia	6
North Carolina	6
Louisiana	2
When the vacancies are filled, the House will assume this complexion:	
Democrat	123
Black-Republicans	92
Know-Nothing	3
Democratic majority over all	12

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**Arrival of the Vanderbilt.**

New York, June 15.

The Vanderbilt reached her dock at eleven o'clock this morning, and brings one hundred passengers, including Mr. P. Labagh, bearer of important dispatches from France.

The Europa's advices reached Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The Grand Duke Constantine visited Queen Victoria on Saturday, and returned to France on Sunday.

The English Persian treaty has been ratified. Thirteen hundred houses have been burnt at Constantinople.

Several convents and monasteries had been attacked, with cries of "Down with the Catholics and Priests."

The troops interfered, arrests were made and quiet was generally restored.

The Grand Duke Constantine, upon his visit to the Queen, was saluted by the English ships of war, and also by the United States frigate Saguehanna, lying in the roadstead. The latter left immediately after, and proceeded to Genoa.

The brevity of the Duke's visit compared with his stay in France, is much commented on by the English journals.

The British troops had evacuated the Persian town of Mahmorah, which they captured in March.

That part of the Atlantic telegraph lying at the factory of Messrs Glass and Co., at Greenwich, had barely escaped conflagration by fire. Some of the sheds of the adjoining buildings, containing the cable, having been burnt down.

Vague rumors were current at Paris, of another attempt on the life of the Emperor, while he is on a visit to the Military Museum, but the rumors have not been confirmed.

Mr Stevens, the English Consul at Teheran, arrived at Vienna on the 30th ult., with the latest Anglo-Persian Treaty, and left for London on the same evening.

Brushers has been the scene of a popular tumult, which at one time assumed the features of a political demonstration. It took its rise from a warm and exciting debate in the Chamber of Representatives upon charitable institutions. A sentence uttered by one of the members was loudly cheered by the spectators in the gallery, when the President gave orders to the huskies to clear the galleries. Soon afterward a number of men, with their hats on their heads, forced their way in, and the chamber was again cleared by the troops and ordered given to the military posts outside. The crowd increased to thousands, and cries of all kinds were heard; shouts of "Vive le Roi!" mingling with "bas les convents!" down with the priests, down with the Catholics; let us drown the president.

The ferment spread to Antwerp and several other Belgian towns. The mobs broke the windows of several of the monasteries and the Jesuit Colleges.

The King was very popular. Numerous arrests had been made. At the latest dates order was restored in most places.

The Moniteur announces the dissolution of the legislative body. The new elections are to commence on June 21, and the number of deputies has been fixed at two hundred and sixty-five.

**Three Days Later by the Europa.**

HALIFAX, June 16.

The steamship Europa, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th inst., three days later than those brought by the Vanderbilt to New York, arrived here this morning.

The news is meagre. Parliament had again assembled, but nothing of importance had been transacted.

Palmerston intimated in the House of Commons his intention to submit a bill abolishing the church rates. Berkley gave notice that he would bring up the question of ballot on the 23d of June.

The London Times says that there is no foundation for the report that the United States frigate Niagara would not assist in laying the Submarine Telegraph Cable; on the contrary, she left the Thames for Portsmouth on Friday, where some of her stowaways would be moved and the ward room altered, so as to receive the cable. She would then proceed to Berkehead and commence reeling the cable.

Nine hundred miles of the cable are already completed. The process is going on slowly, owing to the impracticability of getting the wire made fast enough.

The Agamemnon would commence reeling the cable on the 10th July. All the cable vessels will rendezvous in Cork Harbor, where the final arrangements would be perfected.

The war steamer Cyclops is now taking soundings for the proposed deep sea route. The cable will be laid in August.

The rumored attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon, at the recent anniversary, is reiterated with several corroborative incidents. All the English papers mentioning the affair are intercepted at the French post offices.

It was reported that the monthly return of the Bank of France would show an increase in bullion of £1,000,000 sterling.

The recent excitement in Belgium had completely died out. The Grand Duke Constantine had paid a visit to the King at Antwerp.

Further bread riots had occurred at Granada, in Spain. The troops interfered fired upon the rioters, wounding several, and quiet was restored. The city, nevertheless, was declared to be in a state of siege.

Advices from Madrid say that negotiations relative to the Mexican question have been postponed until the arrival of the Mexican mail, which will be due early in June. It that mail brings the intelligence of chastisement inflicted upon the delinquents, a favorable turn will be given to the question. The correspondent of the London Times says it is feared that the question presents very serious difficulties, and it is not so near settled as supposed.

Advices from Brussels declare that tranquillity has been restored, but that many petitions against church abuses reach the Government, fanned through the country.

The Cabinet Council have resolved to withdraw the obnoxious bill on charities.

**Liverpool Market.**—Flour dull, and has declined 1 1/2.

Wheat very dull, and has declined 9d. Corn quiet; prices easier, but unchanged.

Bacon dull, and declined 2 1/2.

Lard heavy at 63 1/2.

The weather has been favorable for crops.

The following are the quotations for Flour; Western Canal, 31 s 31s 6d; Southern, 31 s 32s; Ohio, 32 s 32s 6d.

Wheat, red 85 1/2 s 91 1/2; white, 9 s 94 1/2.

Corn, yellow, 36s, and white 40s.

**Later from California.**

NAVY YORK, June 12.

The steamship George Law, with dates from Apia to the 3d inst., arrived here this afternoon.

The George Law connected at the Isthmus with the Sonora, which brought down nearly \$250,000.

Intelligence from San Juan del Norte relates that over one hundred of Walker's men are still at that place, sick and in a destitute condition.

It was reported at Panama that the Chinese pedlars are to be banished under the joint protection of England and France.

Dates from Lima to May 9 had been received at Panama. The revolution in Peru was denied. Vivanco was at Arquipa with a small force, but no means The Peruvian fleet at the Chinese surrendered to the government on the 19th of April, and was anchored off Callao. The schooner John Adams was at Callao.

A letter from the correspondent of the Panama Star, dated Lima, May 12, says:—"The Convention has closed the second session on the question of English and French protectorate of the Chinese Islands. They vote to day, and their vote is expected to be favorable."

**The British Frigate Satellite sailed from Callao for Vancouver's Islands, her commander having been commissioned by the English Government to settle, in conjunction with the United States Commissioner, the Oregon boundary business. Lima was improving rapidly.**

The affairs of the South American States were generally tranquil.

The Revenue Star expresses strong fears that General Walker, in conformity with the threats made by him after his capitulation, will return with another army of filibusters to the Isthmus, and regrets that General Mora did not burn him and his officers in the terms of capitulation, never again to put his foot in Central America.

The news from California is of general importance. The papers give the details of the massacre of Colonel Crabbe and party, which seems to have been attended by incidents of unusual cruelty.

Colonel Crabbe himself was led out alone and tied with his arms about his head, to a post and added with a hundred bullets. The excitement in California over this massacre seems to be intense, and it is feared that some general plan of revenge against the Mexicans will be adopted.

The Mines were yielding largely. Business was not much improved, but there was little change in prices.

**General Walker in Washington.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce speaks of General Walker, of Nicaragua, who is now in Washington.

He will return to Nicaragua with an adequate force to renew the war, and it is even said that in New York, New Orleans and other cities, his agents are busy in organizing forces for his new expedition. Even Lopez was not abashed by one defeat, and Walker has exhibited extraordinary perseverance in all his filibuster enterprises. He will, no doubt, return to the scene of his late defeats with renewed strength and determination. He lays at the door of the United States Government the blame of all his disasters, and embraces in his complaints, not only the late but the present Administration.

**New York, June 12.**

The New York Herald publishes a manifesto from Santa Ana to his partisans in Cuba and Mexico, denouncing Comandante's government, and declaring that Mexico must pass through another bloody revolution before tranquility can be restored.

The Times' Nicaraguan correspondent says that the remnant of Walker's army arrived at San Carlos sick and destitute. Their passage was paid to the United States by the Costa Ricans.

Nicaragua was tranquil, and would be occupied by the four Central American States, until a government shall be fully established. The Times' correspondent states that the reason of Davis's interference in behalf of Walker was a letter in Walker's handwriting found on a sloop addressed to McDonald, the agent of the Nicaraguan steamer, stating that he was reduced to extremity, and begging them for the use of a steamer, or to do something else for his relief. Upon reading this letter Davis determined to act.

**New York, June 16.**

**Police Riots at New York.**—Ex-Alderman D. Conover, the Governor's appointee as Street Commissioner, was again objected to day from the Street Commissioner's room, by Mayor Wood's police, who were detained in a case, a riot occurred in the city.

Another riot occurred between the two police forces at the Park to day in consequence of an attempt made by a body of the Metropolitan Police to arrest Mayor Wood and Sheriff Willet, on a warrant granted by Judge Hoffman for an assault upon Mr. Conover, the Metropolitan Street Commissioner.

The Metropolitan Police, while ascending the stairs of the City Hall, in a body, were beaten back with clubs by the Mayor's force.

Many were badly hurt. Captain Dilks is reported mortally wounded.

The Park was filled with an excited crowd. It was reported that the military would be called out.

**Second Dispatch.**—Mayor Wood surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and gave bonds in \$5,000.

The Sheriff gave himself up to Conover. Several of the Metropolitan Policemen were beaten so badly that their recovery is doubtful.

**WASHINGTON, June 12.**

**From Washington.**—Gen Walker, Col's Lockridge and Waters, and Capt. Fayouss, arrived here at 11 o'clock from the West.

The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana, arrived at New Orleans on the 2nd. The reports of the invasion of Mexico are contradicted.

The Washington States positively denies that any new proposition had been made by England touching Central America, as announced by Lord Clarendon in the British Parliament.

Two of the plug ugly rioters reported to have died yesterday, of wounds received in the riot at Washington.

There was but a small attendance at the meeting this afternoon. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the invasion by a band of lawless ruffians from Baltimore on election day, and commanding the President, the zeal of the Mayor and the military for their forbearance, as well as their execution of the orders given them on the occasion. The meeting quietly dispersed.

The Court of Claims will continue in session till the close of June, and in the meantime hear any cases which parties may desire to submit.

**WASHINGTON, June 15.**

**From Kansas.**—The Democrat learns that the Free State Legislature met at Topeka on the 9th inst. No quorum. On the 10th they went into secret session to discuss the propriety of immediately organizing and putting in operation the new government.

On the 11th inst. the Senate elected W. A. Phillips United States Senator in place of Lane.

The Legislature almost unanimously sustains the Convention.

The Convention met at Topeka on the 9th, Lane presiding. Resolutions were adopted disavowing the territorial government, and declaring that an admission to the Union, under the existing Constitution, to be the only method of adjusting the difficulties pending between the States, and that measure to be just and according with the principles of the past legislation of the country, and will eventually be conceded to. That it is the duty of the Legislature to complete a State organization.

Other resolutions—recommending the Free State party to disregard the approaching elections, and casting suspicion upon any man who consents to vote for Brown as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention—were passed and then adjourned.

The Sullivan Democrat says that a few days ago a German woman living near Castile left her babe, about a month old, in the cradle in the house and went out into the field where her husband was at work. After remaining about an hour she returned, and found to her horror that her child had been stolen and a negro baby left in its place! No clue can be obtained as to the whereabouts of the white child, and the mother consequently is in great distress.

**The Western Land Speculation.**—Persons recently returned from the West state that the tide of speculation at many of the most important points is already ebbing.

At Chicago, there is a large amount of property in market which finds no purchasers, and rents are from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than last year. Many buildings which were rented last year at \$500 a year, are now offered at \$300, and find no tenants at that price, and this, although the produce of the country brought to market this spring has paid a much larger profit than that which was received up to this period last year.

It is a most surprising matter that the speculators in wild lands and city lots, where they are such vast quantities of unsettled territory, should have run such a riot. One would suppose that our people had been through enough excitement to make the folly of them so clear, as to see that could never have been repeated again. The West must fill up with people, but the visions of wealth and ease there indulged are idle delusions. They who go there must work hard and fare hard, suffer all the privations incident to new countries, and their toil brings in but little beyond sufficient to sustain their families. Of course, then, there will be but little employment for the hordes of speculators and traders who have swarmed in such multitudes in the market towns.

California was a much more promising field than any now opened, and yet we see what disappointments the speculators have met, and the end is not yet. As an example of the fall of prices at San Francisco, a letter dated 18th of April, says: "A hotel here, once leased at \$72,000 a year, is now letting at \$7,200, or ten per cent of the first sum. Think to what disasters a man might be easily led, predicating his movements upon the first named income."

**Another Fugitive Slave Case.—A Saugunary Co. fight.**

Week before last, two slaves, man and wife, named Irvin and Angelina Broadus, the property of Col C W Withers, the Superintendent of the Covington and Lexington railway, escaped from their master, and were not heard of until intelligence was received last Friday that they had been hidden somewhere in this city. United States Deputy Marshals Churchill, Clinton, Woodward, Elliot, Lowe and Carby, were on the alert, and on Saturday morning learned that the slaves were concealed in No 18, in the fifth story of Judge Taft's building, on Vine street just above Fourth, rented and used by Wm. M. Connelly, for some months past a local reporter for the Daily Commercial of this city.

To this apartment the U S Marshals proceeded, and knocking at the door, John C Elliot, climbed up and peeped through the transom, and said the negroes must be inside, for he saw their dinner. He then crept partly through the aperture over the door and exclaimed, "Here they are!" and immediately after half fall and half leap, back saying he was stabbed.

At this moment the door was burst open, revealing the negro armed with a sword cane and a pistol was fired by one of the party, wounding the negro who fell to the floor. He was immediately disarmed and bound.

The wound of the negro in the left breast, just above the heart, and of the negro in the abdomen. Both of them are seriously injured, and it was thought, on Saturday, they would die, but at a late hour last night, they were improving, and the probability was they would recover.

The slaves were taken back to Covington without the least opposition after a satisfactory hearing of the case before U.S. Commissioner Newkirk, by whom a warrant was issued for the arrest of Connelly, who has not been seen in the city since Friday night.—*Cin Gaz 15th.*

**Lake Michigan and Erie Ship Canal.**—A gentleman from Buffalo, who was in our city yesterday, who visits this section for the purpose of making inquiries with respect to the propriety of making a proposed Ship canal, from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. The results of his investigations thus far, has been to satisfy him that the route by Ft. Wayne is the most practicable and the most desirable. By any other route it would be necessary to overcome an elevation of from 350 to 550 feet; by Ft. Wayne, the elevation, we believe, less than 200 feet.

This gentleman, who represents a large number of business men and capitalists in the State of New York, intends, we understand, to visit Fort Wayne, in order to obtain all the information he can in regard to the route of the country between Fort Wayne and the head of Lake Michigan, and the practicability of procuring a sufficient supply of water for the northern division of the canal.—*Toledo Com.*

**Grand Rapids and Machine Railroad.**—The Sturgis Republican states that a meeting of the Directors of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad held in that village May 23rd, the name was changed to the above, so as to extend the road from Grand Rapids to Traverse Bay. Articles of association for the new corporation were signed, and five per cent. paid in. The length of the line from Grand Rapids to Machine, is about 215 miles. The amount subscribed to the Capital Stock at the organization was \$216,000.

**The Democratic Triumph in Virginia.**—The triumph of the Virginia Democracy is complete and overwhelming. The majorities for the Congressional candidates are as follows: First, District, about 500; Second, no opposition; Third, 1,500; Fourth, 2,500; Fifth, 3,500; Sixth, no opposition; Seventh, 1,400; Eighth, 1,200; Ninth, 2,000; Tenth, 1,600; Eleventh, 1,200; Twelfth, no opposition. The total Democratic majority, excluding the districts in which there was no opposition, is over 20,000.

It was reported that Mr. Martin, a Distribution Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District, over Mr. Hopkins, the regular nominee. It turns out to be erroneous. Mr. Hopkins has a new majority. The regular Democratic candidates have been successful in every Congressional District. One hundred and twenty Democrats have been elected to the House to thirty opposition—forty Democrats to ten opposition.—*Cin. Enq.*

**St. Louis, June 15.**

**From Kansas.**—The Democrat learns that the Free State Legislature met at Topeka on the 9th inst. No quorum. On the 10th they went into secret session to discuss the propriety of immediately organizing and putting in operation the new government.

On the 11th inst. the Senate elected W. A. Phillips United States Senator in place of Lane.

The Legislature almost unanimously sustains the Convention.

The Convention met at Topeka on the 9th, Lane presiding. Resolutions were adopted disavowing the territorial government, and declaring that an admission to the Union, under the existing















The Comet did not look over the world last Saturday as was predicted; we now breathe free and cheer, and feel that the danger is past. It is conjectured that we had a narrow escape, and that the comet passed so near that it had almost brushed over the reservoir which forced the clouds making a breach which we observed the almost constant rain which we have experienced for the past week or ten days. We hope it may turn to good. A few fine weather and sunshine would be very acceptable at this time, and highly beneficial to the growing crops.

**Disobedient Unit.**—On Sunday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the Catholic church in Colma, Middlesex, was literally blown to atoms by gun powder placed under it by some unknown person. The church was blown to atoms, and the people were scattered in all directions. The explosion was so great that it was heard for miles around. The church was a fine building, and the explosion was a great loss to the community.

**Donor's List.**—On Sunday last, two gentlemen, John Rogers, son of Mr. James Rogers, and Francis Campbell, son of Mr. J. Campbell, were drowned in the St. Mary's River, above Fairfield, N.H. It is supposed they fell out of a canoe, and were swept off by the current. The river is very high at the time. The bodies were not recovered until next day. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidentally drowned returned.

**New Hampshire.**—The Legislature has elected Daniel C. Clark, Republican, U. S. Senator to succeed the late Hon. Mr. Bell. The vote was—Clark, rep. 190; Wells, dem. 125.

**The Next House of Representatives.**—The next election in Virginia seems to render it not certain that the Democracy will have a majority in the next House of Representatives over all other parties. The strength will probably exceed one hundred and twenty members, while the opposition will be less than a majority in a full House. In the House the Democracy had but seventy-five members. So far as elections have taken place, the result is as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Union.	Other.
Alabama	2	0	0	0
California	13	0	0	0
Florida	1	0	0	0
Georgia	1	0	0	0
Illinois	13	0	0	0
Indiana	5	4	0	0
Michigan	0	4	0	0
Minnesota	2	0	0	0
Missouri	3	1	0	0
New York	13	2	0	0
Ohio	2	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	14	10	1	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	13	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	4	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	75	21	1	0

Of the remainder, two-thirds in Pennsylvania and Missouri—well certainly be filled by Democrats, as they occur in strong Democratic States. There is a chance for the one in Indiana. The States yet to elect will stand nearly as follows, according to the best estimate that can now be made of the result:

	Dem.	Rep.	Union.	Other.
Connecticut	2	0	0	0
Delaware	2	0	0	0
Idaho	2	0	0	0
Illinois	13	0	0	0
Indiana	5	4	0	0
Michigan	0	4	0	0
Minnesota	2	0	0	0
Missouri	3	1	0	0
New York	13	2	0	0
Ohio	2	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	14	10	1	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	13	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	4	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	75	21	1	0

**When the vacancies are filled, the House will assume this complexion:**

Democrats	123
Republicans	39
Union	1
Other	12

Democratic majority over all

**Scouting from Columbia.**—Henry DeWolf, a V. H. Gibson resigned his office today as Treasurer of State. The Governor has appointed P. Stone of this city to fill the vacancy. A deficit of \$250,000 has been discovered in the Treasury, which Mr. Gibson explained when he came into office, and was caused by the defection of the former Treasurer, John G. Bresha.

**Arrival of the Vanderbilt.**—The Grand Duke Constantine visited Queen Victoria on Saturday, and returned to France on Sunday. The Duke's journey has been a most successful one, and he has been well received everywhere. He is expected to return to France in a few days.

**The British frigate Satellite** sailed from Calcutta for Vancouver's Islands, her commander having been commissioned by the English Government to investigate the alleged boundary business. The frigate is expected to return in a few weeks.

**General Walker in Washington.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal writes that General Walker is in the city, and is expected to remain for some time. He is expected to be in the city for some time, and is expected to be in the city for some time.

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